FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1833. [NO. 836.

ISHED, WEEKLY,
J. Hale,
if paid in advance;
e year of subscrip-
e end of the year.

inserted for sixty cents
& thirty cents for each
Advertisers are request-
f insertions desired, or
till forbid, and charged

must be post paid.

E HOTEL.

Carolina.

sed the New Building
f the old Lafayette Ho
ow prepared to accom-
vellers. The House is
ted and admirably adapt-
ch it is intended. The
nished, and calculated
Stables, spacious, and

kful to his friends and
he has already receiv-
e and attention to the
it and enjoy a contin-
d warm Baths attach
in readiness.

l the Stages ar-
and depart from the
where seats are se-

J. W COCHRAN.
35tf.

MOLASSES.

n SUGAR,
SSES,
boat John Walker, and
HENRY HORN
35 6w.

ERPOOL.

ily expected at Wil-
in all this month, the
Cotton will be taken at
ion be made soon to
SANDFORD & CO.
35-tf.

to Hire,

sh a fair price will be
ormation apply at this
35 3w.

B. DRAKE,

part, per Steamer John
for sale low, either for
RODUCE, at his Stand
unt, the following arti-

COFFEE,
ses,
Brads,
rpool Salt,
ish Iron,
ter Steel,
Alum and Salts,
ottles,
on, Corn and Oats,—
an assortment of
OODS,
RE, &c. &c.
—so—
Horse, about seven
old.
35 3w.

School.

the public, that she has
santly situated on Hay
ntinue her School, and
ate six or eight Girls as
em in all the plain and
on, together with Draw-
Work Those who may
sic and French will have

e $100 a year, including
on for Geography, Gram-
ing and Writing, $5 per
with History and Philoso-
Needle Work, $7. Every
any who may be entrust-

A. E. UNTHANK.
33. 35tf.

HA
OCK'S
der and Syrup,
E LUNGS, COUGHS,
, &c.
from the Vegetable Pow-
nd on trial, to be a conve-
e, more convenient to ma-
being already prepared for
ok Store of E. J. Hale.
33. 35 2w.

na Institute of
cation.

g of the No. Carolina Insti-
on will take place on Tues-
, two days previous to the
e University. After which
ed the Annual Address and
jects appointed at the last

Joseph A Hill, Esq. of
cture, on Lyceums and So-
of useful knowledge, by
of Oxford. Second Lec-
Elementary Schools, for
Hon. Frederick Nash, of
Lecture, on the Custom
n Literary Institutions by
by Walker Anderson,

ed, that the friends of Edu-
ttend and unite in support-
l importance to the State.
cutive Committee,
ALTER A. NORWOOD.
Recording Secretary

ly to the cause of Education
e, are requested to insert the
onvenient before the meeting.

Bulwar's New Novel,

WITH a variety of other new Works, just received by E. J. HALE.
June 4.

Notice.

A WHEEL WRIGHT, who understands the business of making common to fine stick Gigs, and is of steady industrious habits, and would wish either to locate himself or work Journey Work, would hear of a desirable situation or good wages, by inquiring of the POST MASTER,
Adamsville, So. Ca.
June 2, 1833. 35-4t.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Near the Stage Road, 4 miles east of A. Gilchrist's,

IS lately commenced for a term of 12 *Months*, under the superintendence of Hugh McLaurin, who is qualified to prepare Students to enter the Junior Class at Chapel Hill, or in any University in the Union. Tuition per quarter, at the low rates of $5 for the Languages and Mathematics; $4 for English Grammar and Geography; and $2 for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Good country board, including washing and lodging, will be afforded on the moderate terms of $4 per month.

A. McEACHERN,
P. McEACHIN,
D. McMILLAN, } *Committee.*

Robeson county, May 24, 1833. 34 3w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by
HENRY HORN
May 28. 34tf.

Summer Clothing.

JUST received on consignment, by the Steamer John Walker, an assortment of light READY MADE *SUMMER CLOTHING*, and for sale cheap, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
May 28. 34tf.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA, } WINE,
10 " " SHERRY, }
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
May 28 34tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of DRAKE & ATKINS, was, on the 23d inst. dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the Firm, will please present them for payment; and all those who are indebted to the Establishment, either by note or account, are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same immediately, (as indulgence will not be given,) with E. B. Drake, who will continue business in his own name, in the Tenement formerly occupied by Drake & Atkins, and who will settle the business of the late Firm.

E. B. DRAKE,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1833.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Situated on Hay Mount, at present occupied by Mr. G. Holmes, containing about four acres of Land. On the premises is a good Dwelling and necessary Out Houses, and a good Well of Water.

For terms &c., apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 27. 34tf.

Just received from New York,

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,
(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, on the 27th inst. a negro man named

DANIEL,

About 39 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, complection a little inclined to yellow He formerly belonged to John Robinson, of Sampson county, (N. C.) and it is probable he will endeavor to make his way to that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid upon his being lodged in any Jail in the State, and information given to the Subscribers so that they get him again. Address W & D. UNDERWOOD.
Monticello, Pike County, Alabama.
May 27, 1833. 34-3wdp

W. S. LATTA has for sale,

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
200 sacks do do.
1500 bushels alum do.
300 boxes Fayette family mould candles,
20 hhds. prime Molasses,
—*And will receive in a few days*—
10 hhds. prime St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1833. 33-4t.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
May 21st, 1833. 33-tf.

OXEN for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale 4 pair of Oxen, well broke, and in good order.
M. McGARY.
May 20, 1833.

SHOCCO MINERAL SPRINGS,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.

MRS. JOHNSON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Houses will be open for the reception of Boarders on the 1st of June next.
May 10, 1833. 33-5t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber as Executor of Elisha Stedman, dec'd, will, (in order to close a Trust made by John McLeran to his Testator,) offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 20th June, the following property, to wit:

One Negro Man,
A Lot on Lodge Street,
A tract of Land on Carver's Creek.

Terms at sale.
JNO. OWEN.
May 14th 1833. 32-ts.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by
JONES FULLER.
May 10, 1833. 32tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.
J. HUSKE & SON.
May 12, 1833. 32tf.

Notice.

MY Wife having eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without sufficient cause, all persons are hereby forewarned from trading with her, as I am determined to pay no debt contracted by her.
WM. ELLIS.
Moore County, May 8, 1833. 32 6w.

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built SULKEY, up on Elliptic springs.
C. P. MALLETT.
May 6, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Tom Cringle's Log; Sarran's Lafayette; Lives of the Poets; Humourist's own Book; Eben Erskine; Romance of the Forest; Young Man's own Book; Mrs. Barbauld's Stories; Scientific Dialogues; Evenings at Home; Falconer's Shipwreck; Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Purify's Selection of Hymns, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1833.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.
WM. D. CLARK.
Fayetteville February 25. 22tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Fayetteville Factory Mould
CANDLES,

Sold only by
W. S. LATTA,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. HORN, and
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. §30-8w.§

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
April 30. 30tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C. LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6 4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid. vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

Notice.

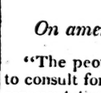
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.
DIALECTIC SOCIETY.
March 27, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.



PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

The Circulating Library,

IS now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.
E. J. HALE.
April 15.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,

—*On Hand*—

350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1. Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

ADDRESS

On amending the State Constitution.

"The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, *to instruct their representatives and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.*"

[18§ Bill of Rights of N. Carolina.]

To the Freemen of North Carolina: Happily we live in a country where no apology is required for addressing a free people upon subjects connected with their own government. It is an office which any one may assume without just reproach or fair censure. A recurrence to the proceedings of a meeting held in Raleigh during last winter will exempt us from the imputation of vanity in addressing you, and explain the character in which we appear before you. A large portion, we believe a majority of the People of North Carolina are dissatisfied with the *Constitution of the State*. They complain, we believe with justice, against evils proceeding from causes which the people alone can remedy, and therefore they have through their representatives, determined to call for an expression of the public will upon their complaints. By the 18th section of the "Bill of Rights," the right of the people to *instruct their representatives* is distinctly declared, and the friends of a reform of our State Constitution, feel confident that a voluntary declaration of opinion by the People "*for or against a change of the Constitution,*" will be received as *instructions* and must influence the General Assembly to accommodate in some way, the unhappy divisions of the State, and provide a remedy for the evils of a most unequal and expensive government. In order to remove the objections of some, to defeat the pretences of many, and operate as a recommendation to all, the advocates of Reform have put forth for discussion, the changes which are demanded. If the subject could claim that attention which its importance merits and no feelings of party animosity were mingled with its consideration, there would be no difference of opinion.

By the present constitution, the People of each *County* elect two members of the House of Commons and one Senator—and seven Borough towns are permitted to send each one member to the General Assembly. Were each county of equal population and did the people of each, contribute alike to the support of government, this mode of electing the Assembly would be fair and just.—Were there any near approach to equality of population and taxes in the several counties, there would not be so much room for just complaint.—Surely a decent respect for the "fundamental principles" of all popular governments will not allow us to argue that *one third* of a community who pay no more than *one third* of the taxes, can rightfully make laws and execute them, impose taxes and expend them, for the other *two thirds*. Yet such is the real condition of this State. Those whom it affects may choose to deny it. We confidently affirm the fact and challenge them to a fair, manly, and candid investigation of the subject. We may do no more than invite a careful examination of the last *census* and an honest perusal of the Revenue list made out at the Treasury of the State, and ingenuity itself, may be defied after this, to produce even a plausible appearance of equality in our Representation. The white population of the State alone being taken as a basis of calculation, *one third* govern, and tax *two thirds*. Assume the *Land tax* for a basis and it will bring us to the same result. Take for a basis the *public taxes of all kinds* and the conclusion is not more favorable to our present system. Let all or any of these be combined and it will stamp upon our county representation the same marks of inequality and injustice. The whole white population of the State is about 472,000. Thirty-three Counties contain 156,000 and the other thirty-one Counties contain 316,000 and yet these thirty-three Counties pay annually a land tax of 8000 dollars only, while they exact from the other thirty-one a similar tax of 17,000 dollars. These same thirty-three Counties—this ruling minority pay for taxes of all kinds 24,000 dollars only, and yet they levy taxes from the other thirty-one Counties to the amount of 48,000 dollars annually! The expenses of our State government (including none but such as are necessary) being about 80,000 dollars per year and the State being divided into 64 Counties, the proportion of each county in this expenditure is $1250. These same thirty-three Counties—this ruling minority therefore do not contribute their own expenses to the government unless their taxes amount to $41,250! and how is the fact? They pay no more than 24,000 dollars! and nearly one half of them do not contribute taxes sufficient to pay *their own members of the Assembly!* What? a majority of *two thirds* of the people taxed by *one third* to pay the minority for exercising this control? Incredible as it might seem to be—*It is true.* There are 40 counties in the State which do not contain an average population, and more than 40 whose people do not pay taxes equal to their average share of public necessary expenditures while they elect nearly two thirds of the General Assembly! One of the least counties in this State contains a white population of 2,700—the largest contains 17,600, and while the former pays a tax of 600 dollars, the latter is required to pay 2000 dollars! yet both these are alike represented. Another County with a population of 3,300 and an annual assessment of only 430 dollars, elects the same number of representatives to our General Assembly with a fourth county whose white population is 16,000 and whose taxes are 2,307 dollars annually. And another county with a white population little exceeding 3,000 who pay no more than 300 dollars for taxes is allowed to send the same weight into our councils with a sixth county whose white population is 13,000 and whose taxes exceed 2000 dollars. Comparing these six counties together what will be the result? *Forty six thousand six hundred* people who contribute a tax of 6,600 dollars are allowed no larger share in a free government than *Nine thousand* members of the same community, who pay a tax of only 1,300 dollars. The smallest number and they who contribute least to the support of our government are invested with all its powers. There are in the State twelve counties whose people pay a tax of 5,400 collectively—the compensation of the representatives they elect, exceeds this sum more than 2000 dollars! These counties partake equally with others of all the benefits of the government and they elect nearly one *fifth* of the General Assembly, yet they compose but little more than one *tenth* of the population and pay very little exceeding one *thirteenth* of the public expenses! They pay 5000 and cost 15,000 dollars. These things are so. But is it just—Is is equal? Is it republican that they should continue? Must they be endured forever with no better reason for it, than that they are evils which a patient people have already submitted to for many years? Are the maxims of freedom reversed and shall usurpation establish right?—long usage justify oppression?

The interest of the whole State requires and her necessities demand reform in our Legislature.

The General Assembly is bound by our present constitution to meet *annually*. When the Constitution was ratified the State was divided into 36 counties and the General Assembly was composed of no more than 115 members, but the number of counties is now increased to 64 and the members of the Assembly to 199. The annual expense of the Assembly alone is now 40,000 dollars and this sum falls very little short of what the whole government of the State once cost the People. By the proposed amendments to the constitution it is suggested that the assembly shall not be required to meet oftener than once in *two years*, and that their number shall be reduced from 199 to 127.

In the early period of our independence, before the States of America had formed their "more perfect Union" before the people had become settled into habits of self-government, the annual meeting of the Legislature was both wise and necessary; but in our day it is a most unnecessary tax upon the public, and a serious obstacle to wholesome permanent legislation; for the people are barely informed of the acts of one Assembly before the succeeding law-makers have repealed or modified them. The reform that is here proposed will diminish the expenses of the State more than 25,000 dollars annually! A clear saving of $25,000 per year is equal to a reduction of the taxes *one third*, and yet some have put their resistance to a reform of the constitution upon the real or pretended apprehension of an increase of the taxes. It is astonishing with what tenacity men will sometimes adhere to power in opposition to their own interest as well as against the just rights of others. The minority are now striving to maintain it in N. Carolina while its exercise is subversive of the rights of two thirds of the people and costs that minority infinitely more than it is worth. Under the influence of some cabalistick party phrase they are deceived into apprehensions that this majority are demanding their rights for the mere purpose of practising oppressions on others. But it is impossible that this majority in a State shall oppress the minority of the people by taxation. If *two thirds* impose a burden of one hundred dollars on the minority, it will be a tax on themselves at the same time of Two hundred dollars. And a reform of our constitution must diminish the expenses of the government and of *necessity* reduce the public burdens of the people.

We wish an intelligent people to mark these facts: that for 25 years, our General Assembly has cost 40,000 Dollars per year Here is an expenditure of one million, when half the amount, might have been saved;—that for 25 years to come, this expenditure must again be incurred; and yet, a prudent foresight will enable us to diminish it one half; that the Treasurer of the State in his last annual report, states, "that for many years, the ordinary public revenue of the State, has not been adequate to the purpose of defraying the *necessary expense* of the government, but the deficit has varied from 12,000 to 17,000 Dollars per year; that the sources, which have supplied this deficiency, have been fluctuating and temporary in their nature, and of late, are nearly discontinued." What Statesman, what intelligent man will say, that this can be prudently allowed, or safely continued in a State? But it has been allowed, and must be continued, unless the expenses of the Legislature are decreased, or the taxes of the People increased. We may leave it for you to determine which course is to be preferred. Unless the people shall do the one, their Representatives must do the other. Policy may induce them, to put this burden on the people, in some disguised form, and to conceal the application of *their* only remedy for the disease that has been hidden for so many years, but that it must be imposed, is inevitable, except by a reform of the Constitution. The *necessary expenses* of a wise government, should be met by her *ordinary revenue*. A people who are properly vigilant of their rights, cannot permit it to be otherwise. Assuming that these *many years* "include no more than 25; then what have been the fruits of our thriftless policy? We have consumed over and besides, the whole ordinary revenue, 40.000 Dollars in the necessary expenses of the government. Had we adopted this reform 25

years ago, the funds of our State Treasury would now, exceed a million of dollars! Defer it 25 years longer, and the end of that period, will find the State yet more depressed than she is. We are not complaining of extravagant compensation to our public officers; they are faithful workmen, "worthy of their hire." The true evil is that the labourers of the vineyard are too many—the work of the people may be better done, and much more economically performed by 127 labourers, than by 199! The responsibilities of Legislatures for this State, are too much divided to be felt properly, and the honor of successful public exertion is unwisely diminished by a partition among 199. Who has not heard complaints, that our laws are fluctuating, that our General Assembly sets too long and our public expenses are increased? These evils exist, and have been falsely attributed to a want of virtue in the people of the present generation, and a defect of talent among those who serve them. We have no hesitation, in saying that they will be removed by diminishing the number of representatives, establishing a fair basis of equal representation, and making the Assemblies less frequent.

In the 32nd Article of our Constitution, there is an odious

RESTRICTION UPON CONSCIENCE.

By excluding from public trust, all persons who deny the *protestant faith*. We are protestants, and therefore we can have no personal interest in the abrogation of this restriction. But will it be expected of us at this day to offer arguments in favor of *religious toleration?* we hope and believe not.

It is a disgrace to any free people, to tyranize over the consciences of others. It is gross oppression, and an undeserved imputation against the patriotism and public virtues of the Catholics of N. Carolina, to preserve any longer, this badge of our father's prejudices. The article itself, is in conflict with our Bill of rights, when it declares "That all men, have a natural and unalienable right, to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences."

The friends of reform, have also proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which will put the election of Governor, into the hands of the People.

The Executive chair of this State, ought to be the highest post, that the people can offer to the most patriotic of her citizens. It is not so esteemed. But make the station independent, by putting the election with the people, and we shall have done much towards it. Custom has now made it a reproach to the Governor, not to be re-elected after his first appointment, and hence, the high independence which properly belongs to a co-ordinate branch of our government, is sacrificed to a desire for popularity among the members of the Assembly. We do not affirm that it is always so, but it has that tendency; for he must be more or less than a patriot, who is not afraid to incur public disgrace. Is the office of Governor, oftener coveted for its own honor's sake or as a stepping stone to other stations of preferment, in the gift of the Legislature? Does it comport with the dignity of the office, that the incumbent shall be forced to win it by personal electioneering among the members of Assembly? Our fathers have wisely thought, that the "executive and legislative departments of the government, should be kept separate and distinct," and what evil can arise, from not observing this fundamental principle, that has not been felt in our own State? Moreover, the time of the Legislature is unnecessarily consumed in canvassing for the office, and the harmony of our councils is disturbed by the frequency of this contest. *And why may not the People elect their own Governor?* He is *their* servant, and should be *directly* accountable to them for the faithful execution of his trust. They have not clothed him with patronage, that he can use to corrupt their elections—they have not invested him with power, the independent discharge of which can be, in any way, incompatible with their right to pass upon his course.

In obedience to the real, or supposed wishes of the people, they have been allowed to assume the right of electing their Sheriffs and Clerks, and why should they be refused the power to elect their Governor? No good reason can be assigned for tt.

It is further proposed, TO ABOLISH BOROUGH REPRESENTATION.

This privilege is no blessing, but rather a curse to the towns which possess it, or to most of them. It is a public burden, from which the people derive no corresponding benefit. And it is grossly unjust that 100 people, because of the mere circumstance, that they reside within the bounds of a *village*, should be permitted to send a Representative to the Assembly, who may out vote the organ of *thousands* residing in the country. *Commercial* cities may have a population, that would, when taken in connection with their peculiar interest, justify this exclusive right. But in some of the Borough towns there are not many more than 100 *votes*, and as they enjoy no commerce, they cannot lay any claim to its peculiar rights.

Experience has demonstrated that some mode of AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION, should be pointed out by the Instrument itself.

All will agree that this should be made certain, and economical, and few will dissent from the propriety of so modelling it, that while it does not invite a spirit of *innovation* it may not exclude the hope of *Reform*. Such considerations recommend the amendment that has been proposed, viz. that amendments to the Constitution, shall first be sanctioned by two thirds of both houses of the General Assembly, and subsequently ratified by a majority of the People. Other States have adopted it, and it has been found to be, neither mischievous nor defective.

While few men, Fellow Citizens, can be found who have the temerity to deny, that our representation is unequal, and the legislation of the State extravagant and unwholesome, yet some will seek a retreat behind the position, that it is impossible to arrive at perfection in any government. This is a position that we do not deny. It is true, of the exertions of human creatures in their lives, as well as their governments, that they cannot attain perfection. But shall this prevent them from coming as near to it as they can? It may very satisfactorily account for the gross inequality in the government, which has arisen from a change of circumstances, that it could not be certainly forseen; it does excuse the infliction of this injury upon the rights of a majority, but it cannot be successfully urged as a reason for its continuance. Is he regarded with approbation by good men, who withholds the acknowledged right of another upon the sophistical subtlety that he cannot do him *perfect* justice, and therefore, he must be excused from attempting to do him *any at all?* Are bad laws to be tolerated, are they tolerated without change, upon the pretext, that no system of human laws can be perfect? Are all governments abolished because men cannot frame one without a fault?

But it has been said, that the objections against our present Constitution, are *theoretical* only—that the State labors under no *practical* evils—that the majority suffers no *practical* inconvenience. And is it no practical evil to the State, that her councils are divided by sectional strife—that by the form of her Constitution, the expenses of the Legislature have *doubled*, and that our expenditures exceed the *ordinary* revenue? Is it no practical evil, that in 25 years, she has expended *one million of dollars* for her annual assemblies, when a prudent economy, would have saved more than half the sum—and that for all time to come, the same exhausting operation, must be experienced, and yet endured? Is it no practical evil that a majority of the People are disaffected towards the Constitution—that they are complaining, and will continue to oppose a system, which is ruinous to the whole State, and obliges *two thirds* of the people to submit to a taxation imposed by *one third?* Is it no practical evil that those taxes are and must continue to be expended, not for the common good, but mostly in paying the delegates of a minority for exercising this control over the rights and property of a majority? If indeed, these are not *practical* evils, it will be difficult to find them in any free government. They are those evils which have mainly contributed towards keeping us back in developing the internal resources of the State, and shall we put forth no efforts to cure them? They are those evils which have destroyed the harmony of the State, and if not remedied by liberal concessions of power to the just demands of right, must probably, rend the peace of N. Carolina. And will not moderate men, in all sections, come forward in a spirit of amity and conciliation, and help to remove them? They are evils similar to those which induced our sister States to revise and reform their Constitutions, and do we find that we are more happy, more prosperous, more free than they are? Alas! it is but too melancholy a truth and but too evident to the senses of us all, that WE ARE NOT!

They are evils which a MAJORITY of the PEOPLE have a RIGHT TO REMOVE.

To deny this right is to argue against the very foundation principle of all popular governments. It is retained in the front rank of our own Declaration of Rights, and in that of every other State in the Union, that in the concerns of this life all power and sovereignty reside and of right ought to reside in the *People*. They can alter their government when they please, whenever indeed the happiness and prosperity of the larger number imperiously demand a change. Herein they are the sole rulers and sole judges. No limit has been set to their authority but that which the *Almighty* has imposed, that they shall exercise it in *Justice and Equity*. This may be denounced—but it is the doctrine of free American Institutions. It is the doctrine of the Revolution—It is the *Republican doctrine of this country*. Whenever the People shall consent to repudiate it they will cast away the great check they have retained against the usurpation of their rulers. Let us not be misunderstood or misrepresented. Whilst we earnestly maintain this "fundamental principle" we heartily deprecate licentiousness, we would rather invoke a speedy co-operation of all parties in our beloved State to settle the causes of agitation which alone can produce it, but which are now too justifiable to be contemned, and too potent to be harmless. And why may it not be hoped for? We profess to venerate the fathers of the Revolution and the principles they established, and shall that great leading principle of the Revolution that "representation and taxation shall go together" be excluded from the charter of our own government? We have demanded of Congress an abandonment of the Protective tariff system, because it infringes the great principles of political *Justice*, and shall we be deaf to the calls of a majority of our people for *Justice at home?* We triumphed at the advancement of free principles when the question of Reform in English parliament—of a *reform* of the *unequal representation* of the people, was sanctioned and sustained by the KING of England against his House of Lords; and can a demand for *equal representation* in *North Carolina* be denied? When Ireland had won a partial restoration of her rights by the removal of an odious restriction upon her Catholic people we witnessed a flow of generous gratulation from the hearts of North Carolinians; and will they turn from us with indifference when we remind them that the same hated tyranny over the consciences of Catholics is sanctioned by the very charter of their liberty?

Unless we choose to indulge a degree of suspicion that is alike dishonorable to ourselves and subversive of all those principles of action which arise from observation and experience, a remedy for these evils is neither difficult nor dangerous. By your votes at the elections in August, pronounce your determination upon the question *"whether a change is needed in the Constitution"*—that expression of your will being sent to your Representatives, they will be bound to provide a remedy, or to pass a law by which you shall be enabled to effect it yourselves. If this obligation does not arise from that article in the Bill of Rights which secures to you the right of "petitioning the legislature for redress of grievances" then it was a privilege far too trifling to be retained in so solemn a charter. This expression of your will, will be *instructive* to your representatives and if they do not obey it, then indeed a period has arrived in the history of the Institutions of this country, when the People are bound by the Constitution and their servants alone are exempted from its obligations. But you need not fear such a result. The right of representation—of a fair and equal representation of the People has become in our day, but another name for civil freedom, and success has crowned the exertions of those who have struggled for it, in the other free States of America.—There is not less republicanism, nor less justice, nor less liberality among the people of North Carolina than all others. Let but the voice of a decided majority speak and the work is done. It is not possible for the most zealous and eloquent partizan to force from the minority of North Carolina a denial of the great democratic republican principle that *a majority must govern.*

The general practice of the States has determined that the most ordinary and therefore perhaps the most appropriate remedy for Constitutional evils (where the existing constitution has no provision for its amendment) is through the medium of a State CONVENTION, authorized and in its incipient steps regulated by law. Whether this convention shall be *limited* and to what bounds, is a mere question of *expediency* for the previous determination of the people. We do not stop to argue with those who feel or affect to feel great fears of a Convention *without limit* to their powers. The friends of reform are not the advocates of revolution or disorder—they are as solicitous to maintain the great *principles* of the old Constitution as any others, they only desire to see a change of our system of Representation which in the lapse of more than 50 years has come in conflict with these *principles*—to restore to the people the right of electing their Governor—to diminish the expenses of the Legislature down to that standard of economy which is commended by the practice of our fathers, —to reconcile the Constitution with our declaration of Rights by removing restrictions upon conscience—and to establish a safe plan of future reform. Hence they meet their objections on this point with a distinct avowal that no *unlimited convention* is asked. If a *convention* shall be deemed *indispensible* let it be limited to these subjects and the advocates for reform ask no more, let them be even restricted to these specific amendments and the friends of reform will be satisfied and the people will be so likewise.

CONVENTIONS MAY BE LIMITED!

They possess no *inherent* power, they exercise that only which is *delegated*, they are servants of the PEOPLE who only are sovereign, to whom alone all power belongs, who, and who only can confer power at their pleasure and to the extent they may will it. A *Convention* is nothing but an assemblage of delegates elected by the people, and how can it be affirmed that a sovereign may not create a *limited delegation?* Have the whole people less power than each individual? A man may create a *limited* agency for the transaction of his business; and must the people, necessarily clothe their agents with *"all power"* for the performance of their business?

The General Assembly, is composed of Representatives, to whom certain powers are delegated by the people, and their limits are prescribed by the written *Constitution*, under which they assemble—this is *their* power of Attorney, and they are sworn to maintain it. Experience has proved, that this affords a reasonable security to the rights and property of persons. So the People may convoke any other body of their Delegates, define the boundaries of *their* power, and impose on *them*, the same solemn sanctions for their strict observance of them. The Constitution derives its authority from the *people*, it is expressly declared in that charter, *"that all political* power, is vested in, and derived from the people only." They therefore created a limited delegation, when by that charter, they clothed the General Assembly with the power of making laws, and unquestionably, the same sovereign power may originate any other body, with any other delegation of power their discretion may suggest, and their wisdom approve. To argue that it *must* of necessity, be unlimited, is to contend that the sovereign power itself, is limited, which is absurd, and is to affirm that the General Assembly was not rightfully constituted. The fact that our first and earlier conventions were not usually limited, militates nothing against our position. For let it be remembered, that the people were then, without any organized government, and in electing Delegates to deliberate on the subject, and to devise the best forms, they might not have believed it *expedient* to limit them. The aim they had, was to avoid anarchy, not merely to correct governments, but even if they had desired to instruct or limit their delegates, it was not conveniently practicable, to impose a limit, for the want of a body of representatives, through whose intervention it might be marked out for the sanction of the people. Does any one deny that it comes within the province of a Legislature, to prescribe the means of enabling the people to call a Convention? Upon what principle is this, except that they may, as the people's representatives, make recommendations for the sanction of the people? If they are limited and sanctioned, then by what process *can* it be demonstrated, that if recommendations bestow *unlimited* power, when in their *terms they are specific only?* Say that the Legislature has recommended to the people, a Convention *without limit*, and they refused to sanction it, that immediately after it, they recommend a Convention, with power only, to abolish the 32nd Article of the Constitution, and this recommendation is confirmed by the people, and a convention accordingly assembled? Can there be a doubt, that the Convention is strictly *limited*, and that they will not—cannot exceed their bounds? Say that those who penned this recommendation, timid and jealous of power, superadded that upon the questions submitted to the Convention, their vote shall be final, but if they shall attempt to do *more*, then *no act* of theirs shall be valid and binding without the subsequent ratification of a majority of three-fourths of the people, "or even the unanimous assent of the polls," duly taken by a vote at the polls within 30 days after the adjournment of the Convention." Where, and what is the danger of such a Convention But we are not left without the light of experience to guide us on this interesting subject Since their governments were formed, and the means of conveniently providing a limit were thus furnished, it has not been unusual with the States to impose it in some form. When the Federal Constitution was proposed to the people of the States for their acceptance, each State called a *limited Convention;* these Conventions had no power to do more than to *accept* or *reject the whole plan, as it was proposed;* unless it was in cases where the Legislatures recommended that they might exercise certain other *limited* powers, and the people ratified it.

New York, whose constitution was like ours silent as to the mode of reforming it, had experienced the same inconveniences from her representation that are now felt in North Carolina, as well as other inconveniences, from doubts entertained on another article of her Constitution. The Legislature recommended and the people approved the calling of a convention in 1801 to remedy these evils, but the convention was *limited* to these powers and duties *only*. When the people of *Virginia* called a convention to revise their constitution, it was *limitted* to the duty of framing the amendments they deemed expedient or preparing a new constitution, and submitting their work to be *approved or rejected* by *these People at the Polls*, so the convention regarded it and so they acted The constitution of *New Hampshire* provides that a *convention* may be called every seven years to amend it; but the powers of this convention are expressly *limited* by a *proviso* that no alterations shall be valid until they are laid before the people and *ratified by them*. The People of *Georgia* have elected delegates to a convention, which is *limited* to specific duties and is ordered to be organized by administering an oath to the members, that they will not attempt to violate the boundaries prescribed for them. *In our own State* we have had two *limited* conventions since 1776, the one to consider of the Federal Constitution and permanently to locate the Seat of Government—the other to re-consider the Federal Constitution and to give Fayetteville the right of electing a member to the Assembly. But we will not pursue it further. No fair mind will demand further proof that it is consistent with both the theory and practice of our government that the People may *limit* a *convention* to specific subjects of consideration, and whether they will do so or not is a question not of right but of *expediency*

The mode of altering the Constitution that is recommended by the report of a Committe in our last Legislature may be properly adopted. *Why may not the General Assembly submit to the People certain specific amendments for their adoption?* If the Legislature may recommend a Convention to make amendments—or to accept or reject specific amendments, and the people by ratifying such a recommendation can cause the convention to be assembled for the purposes that are designated, it is difficult to conceive why the people may not vote directly upon amendments proposed to them by the Legislature. It is impossible to maintain a contrary position until it can be shown that the People *derive* power and do not *confer* it on *Conventions*—until it can be proved "that the creature is greater than its creator" or that "the servant is above his master." The path of truth is here also pointed out by experience and practice. It is a mistake if we suppose that the *principle* of this recommendation is without precedent. The constitution of *Connecticut* prescribes this very mode of making alterations in that instrument. The State of *Alabama* in effect, though not in words, confirms it by her own charter, whilst the States of *South Carolina, Maryland* and *Delaware* recognize the same right in substance by allowing changes to be made in their Constitution by the votes of two successive legislatures the amendments being published and an election by the *people* having intervened.

Thus it is demonstrated that this plan for amending the Constitution is not liable to any objection on *principle*. Since our Constitution is silent as to the mode of proposing amendments to it, the People are free to adopt any course which is consistent with the principles of a popular government and the practice of the American States. If this mode of reform is proper in itself, there are some views of its *expediency* which give it peculiar claims on our consideration. Much difficulty will be experienced in determining after what manner and upon what basis the People should be represented in a *Convention* called for the reform of an existing constitution, and it is not unworthy of our notice that whilst this would cost nothing, a *Convention* will create some charge upon the Public Treasury. Those who entertain any real fears of a *Convention* ought not to object to this plan, upon the ground of *expediency* as they will be thus shielded against all dangers except "the will of a majority" and even that will be restricted to an *aye* or *no* upon whatever the ruling minority shall consent to put forth for public sanction. The rights of the minority will be protected against encroachment by the over-balancing power they have in the legislature, that prepares the amendments to be submitted, and the rights of a majority are safe in *their own hands* because they will not approve of amendments by which they will be made worse off then they are now. What then are the objections urged against it? It is said to be novel in practice and principle and far too easy in its execution. We have shown already that it is not novel in principle nor is it without precedent in practice; the experience of 50 years might convince us that it is not so easy of execution; for our Constitution was ratified in 1776 & has not been amended since 1789. Besides, it is proposed to quiet all such fears by the article which prescribes a mode for future amendments. It is said however, that the right of the People contended for by this recommendation "is founded on the assumption that all were born with equal political powers," and that it "leads to the monstrous conclusion that a majority may impose upon the minority what government they please; that they may abolish the representative republican institutions of this country and rear upon its ruins the most intolerable despotism." But these objections pass a sentence of condemnation upon the *Declaration of Independence* and the principles of the American Revolution; and when we deny this right of the majority of the people to remodel their government, it *leads* to the much more "monstrous conclusion" that a minority,—that one man may perpetuate the "most intolerable system of tyranny" over the rights of the majority, may usurp all the powers of the government and leave the majority with no rights but to practice the virtues of tame and quiet subjects. The people cannot fail to reprobate a principle of opposition that leads us to such conclusions. Sovereignty, a power which binds all others, yet is restricted by no other, and bound by no forms, must reside somewhere. In this country it is lodged with a *majority* of the *People*. No objections can be fairly urged against the *time* at which it was proposed to take the vote of the people, for it is in the power of the Assembly to prescribe the most quiet and convenient period of the year.

Fellow Citizens of North Carolina! In the fair exercise of a right that is common to all free-men in a free State, and in the execution of a trust, which was confided to us by a respectable body of the people and their representatives; we have laid before you, the complaints which are made against the Constitution of the State, with the grounds of them, and as far as the limits of an address like this would permit, we have also, considered of those plain and practicable remedies, which are sanctioned by the principles of our government, and have been confirmed by the practice of the people in other States. We have endeavored to do this, not only with manly plainness of speech, but with a strict regard for the feelings and pride of others. We have drawn no sectional lines, none such ought to exist, and we do not mean to be responsible for the consquences of any attempt to create or preserve them. The People of North Carolina, ought to be *one* in feeling, as they are in interest. We put it to the consideraton of the people, whether this subject does not authorize an appeal to the *Justice* of the minority, the *right* of a majority, and the *interest* of both?—Whether those who desire reform will not now *demand* it, and whether those who think their demands fair, will not now *concede* it! We sincerely believe, that the speedy settlement of these questions, involves the destinies of the State; that it will restore harmony where there is discord; that it will be the means of developing the internal resources of the State, without any resource to additional taxation; that it will economize the government, so as to bring its expenses below the regular ordinary revenues, that it will destroy the divisons of *East* and *West*, and *disengage* our Representatives from the strifes of sectional party; that it will stimulate them to higher and more promising exertions, for reviving the hopes and advancing the prosperity and honor of the State.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.
RICHMOND M. PEARSON,
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
THOMAS DEWS, Jr.
Committee.

JUNE 1st, 1833.

From the North Carolina Journal.

We perceive that a report is going the rounds in the newspapers North, East, South and West of us, that Fayetteville has abandoned the project of a Rail Road to the west, and this report is upon the authority of the Wilmington paper, which stated some time ago, that the Editor had *official authority from a person in Fayetteville*, for saying that Fayetteville had abandoned the Rail Road. The effect of this report has already seriously injured Fayetteville, and is calculated to injure it more, unless it be speedily corrected; we have taken the trouble to ascertain the truth of the report, and pronounce it to be without the least foundation; and on the contrary, assert that there never has been a period when the inhabitants of Fayetteville felt such sanguine and confident hopes on the success of a Rail Road to the West as at this moment, and further, that neither the citizens of this place, nor the Commissioners of the Rail Road at this place, have ever done or sanctioned any act shewing their abandonment of it. We, therefore, from a sense of duty to our Town, which has been greatly injured by this report, call upon the Editor of the Wilmington paper, to publish his *official authority* for stating what he has, and unless he does give it to the public, we must treat it as becomes a slandered and injured community. We must believe that the respectable Editor has some foundation for it, and the character of our Town, yea its vital interests, require that the public mind should be disabused on this subject. We herewith publish the Certificate of the Commissioners of the Rail Road in this place; shewing that they, (who are the only persons who had authority *officially* to pronounce it abandoned,) have given no color to such a report, and we expect to be able to publish next week, the proceedings of a Town Meeting on the subject, shewing, that so far from abandoning, the citizens are prepared to go to their utmost to accomplish the work, as soon as the defects of the present charter shall have been amended by the ensuing Legislature, and that they are now full of hope and sanguine of success.

We publish also in another part of our paper, an article from the Salisbury Watchman, shewing that since the people there have heard of this injurious report, they have come out, with a project of a Rail Road to Weldon, on the Roanoke—and much as we regret to see it, yet it shall not, and ought not, to dampen our ardour, for we assert, that it cannot prevent the accomplishment of our work, though it may retard it for a while by diverting the attention, and subscriptions of the citizens of the West, to the Roanoke project, which, otherwise, would have co-operated to push forward the Yadkin and Cape Fear Rail Road. But should the Legislature amend our charter so as to make it exclusive—a smaller capital—and not compel the company to carry the Road beyond the Yadkin, there is no doubt entertained in the public mind here, that the Road will be accomplished speedily. The work is now only suspended till these amendments can be effected.

We would inform the writer in the last Wilmington paper, who accuses the citizens of this place of a want of public enterprise, and of opposing the Rail Road, that his remarks are as gratuitous as unbecoming; who he is we know not, but presume he must be a mere tyro on the subject of Internal Improvements, as he evidences so little acquaintance with the past history of our State, and cannot consequently consider his opinions as the sentiments of the people of Wilmington, and especially as we are informed that his essays are looked upon there with marked disapprobation. Every friend of the *whole* Cape Fear, as every man of common sense will perceive that the tendency of his lucubrations, (if such they may be called,) is to excite ill feeling, and alienate the affections and interests of the citizens of Fayetteville and Wilmington from each other—yea to divide the Cape Fear interest now feeble enough, to render us still more feeble, and even contemptible. Opposed by sectional interests, and divided amongst ourselves, what can Wilmington ever be without Fayetteville? They are as necessary to each other as hand to mouth.

We would ask the writer above alluded to, who subscribed for the stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company? And we would answer him that the people of Fayetteville and the West subscribed for it, and that as we are informed, not one cent was subscribed by the people of Wilmington. Where was the first Steam boat launched in North Carolina? At Fayetteville. Where is there a nobler specimen of Bridge architecture, than the Clarendon Bridge at Fayetteville?

Did not *our* citizens procure, last session of the Legislature, an act to authorise the Town Police to borrow $200,000 to subscribe to the Rail Road, and did they not propose to the town of Wilmington to unite with them in raising that subscription, and were they not refused? What Town in the State has shewn in public works half the enterprize that Fayetteville has? And because she has not Atlantean shoulders, and does not run head long with this self styled Dewitt Clinton of Wilmington, must she be denounced?

We, the Commissioners of the Rail Road for the Town of Fayetteville, certify that we have neither authorised nor done any act, to justify the opinion, that we ourselves, or the citizens of this place, had abandoned the project of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin, and we have no evidence to support the opinion, that the citizens of this place *have* abandoned the project, but on the contrary believe that, with certain amendments to the charter, their hopes of success are as great as they ever have been.

RO. STRANGE,
J. H. HALL,
DUNCAN MACRAE,
Commissioners C. F. & Y. R. R.

June 4, 1833.

The Secretary of the Treasury, (W. J. Duane,) arrived in this city on Friday evening, to take upon himself the duties of that Department.—*Nat. Int.*

This is the age of reformation. A tailor of Morristown, N. J., has come out against the immoral practice of cabbaging; from the proceeds of which he says numberless stocks are manufactured. The practice has been continued, asserts Mr. George Adams, from the time of Ananias and Saphira, whose conduct probably suggested the idea to the craft. He denounces cabbaging as "morally wrong," and goes on as follows:—

"We never practised retaining the cabbage, which, in common patterns for suits of clothes, is worth from six shillings to three dollars, because I felt that fraud and knavery Heaven by no means would approve. And although the cabbage is worth from *one* to *five hundred dollars a year*, in proportion to the business done, and as much as I love wealth, I prefer rendering my patrons their due, to the bitter reproaches of an accusing conscience, or the fancied happiness that illgotten wealth promises. To talk of conscience may be idle indeed; it has been ridiculed by men that had *intelligence*, and it will probably continue to be by Infidels, and those whose consciences are *seared* by repeated acts of withholding and cabbaging from their patrons."

Mr. Adams will meet the consequences of his expose, either with the goose or with one of its feathers, against all comers. He should take example from the melancholy fate of Morgan, and let the craft alone.

Pennsylvanian.

A St. Augustine paper states that a gentleman in Tomoka County, Florida, has manufactured from one acre of cane, four hogsheads of sugar averaging 9,000 pounds each, worth 9½ cents, being upwards of $380.

The Cherokee Council.—The Western Herald received last evening, says that the Cherokee Council convened to consider the proposition of the General Government, to give them the enormous amount of, we believe, $3,000,000, or upwards, for their lands, "dispersed without agreeing to the proposition so liberal on the part of the Government, and which should have been by all means so very desirable to them."—This looks ominous of evil.

Augusta Chronicle.

From the New Orleans

LOSS OF THE STEA

The Steamer Lioness, on her passage from this to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Several lives were lost, among whom was the Hon. Josh S. Senator from this State; Mr. White, a Representative badly wounded. The fu count of the sad disaster nished to the editor of the Clerk, who arrived here steamer Huron.

The steam boat Lioness, erelle, master, on her pas Orleans to Natchitoches, bout 40 miles above Alexandria River, and was entirely lives of 15 or 16 individuals, as many others were more or less ed. It occurred about 3 morning of May 19, when their berths, which accounts many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate are as follows:

Passengers—dead—Hon. Jos Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, Esq chael Boyce, Esq: do; Mr M Orleans; Mr H. Hertz, Texas a deck passenger, Mr.

Crew—dead—John Cole John Clark, (steward,) lady's el Landis, sailor, Wm. N some, do; one sailor, unkn (chamber maid;) Alexande and a servant unknown, b

Wounded—Hon. Edwa ana, (badly;) Henry Boyce Mr. Dunbar, do. (badly;) leans; Josiah Johnson, son son; Michael Colgen, Natc do; M. Rupete, do.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, John Roberts, (engineers) and 2 other sailors, and known.

All others on board esc jury—much of the baggage ey belonging to passengers

How the fire originated is supposed however, to have been communicated either by sparks fr being drawn down the chim pen to get out a lot of through the hole for the gine, or else from a spa ed by the mate and men up freight, which being straw, or oil, or other rapidly as to defy their guish it, and in attempting their lives, not one of give the alarm, or afterwar the misfortune.

The boat and cargo were middle of the river, and

Much credit is due to near the spot, and at Pla prompt assistance in savi struggling for life in the kindness and hospitality and for their liberality the strangers thrown them, and to the crew of T. W. T

New Orleans, on board ron, May 24.

☞P. S. The steamboat bove, occurred from blew up the boat from

It gives us pleasure to Nashville papers *that the* place have it *in contempla* monument over the ashes ertson.

We knew Mr. Robert ly, but his character well. He was emphat He was the friend of the distressed. He went ease and hunger, and ister comfort and supplie prison oftentimes to re wretchedness that was ties were not done *to* He was not with al a man When such men die, let be forgotten. We would ty Bonapartes should gr ried urn or animated bust a man should go down to friendly movement on the citizens seem to say "*God* man."

Mr. Robertson was a birth, and one of the oldest the city of Nashville.—

The Budget for the 1834, was brought forw House of Commons on ceipts for the year are 128*l.*, and the expenditure Of the expenditure, 50,0 terest, &c., on the Chancellor of the Exche a reduction in the salaries cers, and a reduction of lowing articles:

1. Tiles—whole duty,
2. Marine insurance—reduction,
3. Advertisements—ditto,
4. Assessed taxes—reduced and window duty on shops,
5. Cotton—reduction of ty imposed in 1831,
6. Soap—half present duty,

The present duty on 3s, 6d., which it is proposed 2s. 6d. for the first insertion second, and 1s. for the on marine insurance it is duce about one half.

The Protestant Episcopal is just published, and is for Moore, 94 Broadway. New number gives a Sermon by Cairns, rector of St. James mington, N. C., entitled lix."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1833.

Convention Address.—We take the earliest opportunity of laying this eloquent and convincing appeal before our readers, to whom we recommend its attentive perusal. It ought to convince all who have any doubts, of the justice and necessity of a speedy reform of our Constitution, under the influence of which we might hope to bury the sectional jealousies which have so greatly contributed to defeat every measure of useful legislation for the past 20 years.

We have but a few words for "Y," of the Wilmington Press and Advertiser. However much he may be disappointed that he has proved to be too small a personage for "the De Witt Clinton of the South," he has no right to charge his failure to any indisposition on the part of the people of Fayetteville to patronize the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. We can tell him, that unless all our accounts have erred, the subscription here was as great as that at Wilmington; and we can also tell him, that if Wilmington was the first to move in furtherance of the scheme, she was likewise the *first to abandon it*, and that all his rigmarole about the local jealousy of Fayetteville having caused its abandonment is unfounded.

His disposition to deal unfairly in this controversy, is apparent from his making us to affirm, that "the river affords as great facilities of transportation as would a rail road." Now what we *did* say might as well have been given, and would have been given by a fair opponent. It was, that the river afforded "*almost*" as great facilities as a rail road would. What can be his motive for thus misrepresenting the feelings of the people of Fayetteville and the language of the Editor of this paper, we cannot undertake to say, unless it arises from his having *officially* done an act of which he is ashamed, and which bore a mis-statement upon its face.

He says, "sometimes for three or four months together the river is not navigable even by boats of the smallest size." Does not every man, woman and child in Wilmington and Fayetteville know that this is not the fact? If he can state one such period of three or four months within the memory of man, we beg him to name it. The fire did not destroy *all* the books and papers of our boat owners, and we think it would be no hard matter to show the arrival of some of the smaller boats during any period of three months that he can name. We do not deny that delays do sometimes, in dry seasons, occur on our river; but they are of rare occurrence, and have not been to a serious extent for three or four years past; and never, we are confident, to such an extent as to stop all navigation for three or four months.

We have now done with Mr. "Y" except to congratulate him upon a hopeful ally who has come to his aid in the same paper, (without a signature.) We feel inclined, however, to suspect that it is "Y" himself, from his disposition to omit such words as do not suit his purpose in quoting from this paper. This writer quotes us as saying, "We did not intend to speak of a disposition to join Wilmington in constructing a rail road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin." See how base a misrepresentation he is guilty of. Our language was, "We did not intend to speak of a disposition to join Wilmington in constructing a rail road from *that place to Wilmington; but in the scheme of a rail road from* the Cape Fear to the Yadkin." He has found it convenient, as will be seen, to omit all those words in *italics* and thus to reverse our meaning. These are contemptible tricks.

Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, who may be considered the Father of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been turned out of his office of President of that Company, by the votes of the United States and the Corporation of Washington. And this is done to provide a place for *John H. Eaton*, of Tennessee, late Secretary of War.

"A Subscriber" in our next.

"Admonition" came too late for this paper.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The 17th annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this Diocess, closed its sittings at Warrenton, on Monday the 3d instant. The Bishop, sixteen of the Clergy, and thirty-six Lay Delegates were present.

Persons in every section of the State, appear alive to the claims of the Episcopal Church, and she acknowledges with gratitude to her "great head," that many have sought a refuge within her pale. The number of Congregations now within this Diocess are above twenty; in 1818, she numbered but three clergymen, now she has nineteen efficient clergymen with a Bishop—all zealously devoted to the "great work."

Including a Church consecrated on last Sunday, at Pittsborough, there are now in a state of progress to completion, six Churches within this Diocess.

The most important measure adopted by the Convention, was the resolution to establish a School, to be located in Raleigh, and called the "Episcopal School of North Carolina." This was placed under the management of a Committee, consisting of the Bishop of the Diocess, as Chairman, four Clergymen and eight Laymen, who are expected to meet in Raleigh the present month, and it is thought that the School will go into immediate operation.

The Committee consist of Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, Hon. Duncan Cameron, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Geo. E. Spruill, Esq. Joseph B. Skinner, Esq. Dr. Frederick J. Hill, and Edward L. Winslow, Esq.

The Standing Committee for the present year, is composed of Rev. Wm. M. Green, Rev. George W. Freeman, Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, Messrs. Gavin Hogg and Duncan Cameron.

The next Convention will be holden in the Town of Washington, on the first Monday in May, 1834.

Foreign.—English papers to the 1st of May have been received at New York.—They contain but little of importance, except that the British Ministry had been defeated upon a motion to reduce the duty on Malt; and as a necessary consequence had tendered their resignations to the King, which were not accepted. They brought the question again before the House, and if the same decision should again be made, they cannot retain their offices.

The following are the latest commercial accounts:

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—COTTON MARKET.—The demand for Cotton from the trade this week has been rather limited, but the market keeps steady, and the Surats offered by auction on Friday went off with spirit, at an advance of ⅛d. per lb.; of 3000 bales brought forward, about 2700 were sold, and of 930 bales St. Domingo offered at the same time, 540 were sold at 7⅜ to 7½d. per pound. The total transactions of the week comprize 430 Sea Island at 11¼ to 22½d. with 100 Stained at 7½ to 11d; 4880 Bowed at 6¾ to 8d; 370 Orleans at 6½ to 8¼d and 10d; 1390 Mobile and Alabama at 6⅝ to 8d; 570 Pernambuco at 9 to 10d; 730 Bahia at 6¾ to 9d; 250 Maranham at 8¼ to 9½d; 840 West India at 7⅛ to 7½d; 30 Egyptian at 10¼ to 10½d; 50 Smyrna at 6¾ to 7d; and 2910 Surat at 4½ to 6¼d per pound, making together 13,550 bales, of which 1,800 Surat and 1000 American are for shipment. The market is quiet, the sales on Saturday and to-day not exceeding 3000 bags at former prices.

The New York American thus notices the death of Col. McRee, who it will be recollected is a native of Wilmington, N. C.

Col Wm. McRee, Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Missouri and Illinois, and of distinguished renown for his gallantry and skill as an officer in the war of 1812, died recently of Cholera at St. Louis.

Among its millions of victims, we doubt whether this Asiatic plague has struck to the earth a more highly endowed being than *Col McRee*. Unused to, and indeed despising, the ways of the world, impracticable though not overbearing, there yet dwelt within his bosom as ardent a love of country, as entire a devotion to her service, as much genius, courage, and instruction, as can well fall to the lot of any single individual.

It is long years since we met, and on this earth we are never to meet more—but we could not let the notice of such a death pass, without the sincere, however inadequate tribute, to his worth, of one who knew it well.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened at the Town Hall, on Monday the 10th inst. for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, James Seawell Esq. M. P. was called to the Chair, and John Winslow, was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained from the Chair, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen persons be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 57th Anniversary of American Independence.

The following persons compose the Committee: Col. Jas. H. Hooper, Col. S. T. Hawley, Major Jno. Lippitt, Maj. W. L. Hawley, Capt. J. McLeran, Capt. J. W. Howell, Dr. T. N. Cameron, T. L. Hybart, Joseph Baker, P. I. Tillinghast, John Huske, Duncan Mac Rae, Warren Winslow, Esqs.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Magistrate of Police be added to the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved. That the Magistrate of Police be instructed to request his Excellency Gov. Swain, to join the citizens of this place in celebrating the approaching Anniversary.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Journal be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

JAMES SEAWELL, M. P. Ch.
J. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

We are glad to hear it reported, in such a manner that we believe it, that the President of the U. S. has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia, by throwing the *Proscription List* under the table: that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it, that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of Reform, even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern Reformers *have over-shot* the mark.

Nat. Int.

TRIAL OF AVERY.—*Newport Mercury Office, Saturday morning, June 1.*—The examination of the witnesses in this trial, closed on Thursday afternoon, after having occupied the Court for 20 days, 109 have been examined for the prosecution, and 132 for the prisoner. After the arguments of Counsel and a charge from the Judge, the Jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

Another battle was fought near Scudders, in Forsyth County, in this State, on the 17th ult. between 25 or 30 Indians and 12 or 14 white men, similar to the one which took place there, on the 29th of April last. The Indians attacked with sticks, clubs and rocks, and the assailed defended themselves with their mining tools. One white man had his arm broken in two places, and 6 or 7 Indians were dangerously wounded. The whites retained possession of the lot, the holding of which gave rise to the controversy.

Savannah Georgian.

Fee-mail influence.—One day a bouncing country lass stepped into a post office in a neighboring town, and inquired if there was a letter for her. The Post Master overhauled his stock and produced one bearing her name, and told her it was ten cents.—'Ten cents!' said she, 'why I got a good deal bigger one t'other day for four sence; can't you take less?' O, no ma'em,' said the *man of letters*, 'that's Uncle Sam's price and we cannot vary from it in the least.' 'Well *where is your uncle?*' said the other, 'I wish you'd be good enough to call him.—I don't believe but what he'd take three cents for sich a little mite as that are is!"

Denham Adv.

Launch.—The Ship Eliza & Susan, of 316 tons burthen, built and owned by John K. McIlhenny, Esq. was safely launched into her element on Thursday last. We hesitate not to say that she is the most beautiful vessel ever built in North Carolina and will vie with any of the northern vessels of her class. Her frame is live oak and cedar, and her plank &c. are selected from the best materials; she is copper fastened, calculated to be coppered after a voyage to Liverpool, to which port she is intended to run as a regular trader. Her rigging and sails have all been manufactured at the North, and no pains or expense have been spared to render every thing about her "first rate."

Wilmington Press.

New Steam Boat Clarendon.—We saw this boat in operation last week, and it is said that she is the *fastest* ever on the river—she is certainly the handsomest. There is some little carpenter's work to be finished, when she will take her station as Mail and Passage Boat to and from Smithville. There are now four Boats on the river—the John Walker, Henrietta, Enterprise and Clarendon.—*Ib.*

There seems to be a misunderstanding between a correspondent of the Press and the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, on the subject of the Rail Road.—When it shall have been constructed, we will take a trip on it for the purpose of paying a visit to our brother of the type, and set matters to rights. 'Twould be delightful to breakfast in Wilmington, partake of the luxuries of a Fayetteville dinner, and be again in Wilmington for seasonable tea!—*Ib.*

The Camden and Amboy Rail road Company are doing a heavy business. About seven hundred passengers travel in their different lines daily, and the number is continually on the increase.

Our City.—It is truly gratifying to witness the animation which at present pervades every department of business in this City. The listless apathy, which was produced by the destruction of the Capitol and our subsequent misfortunes, has given way to a scene of bustling activity, altogether unusual for an inland town. In every quarter of the City, the hum of industry resounds, and from morn to night the busy hammer makes cheerful music. A large number of substantial stone and brick edifices are in various stages of progress, chiefly intended for stores. Real estate has risen in value, and promises a steady increase. In short, a new impulse has been given to Raleigh, which is to be, we are confident, the harbinger of better days and of a more stable prosperity.

Besides the erection of private buildings going on, our new Capitol is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. *Drummond*. The entire foundation, which is of ample dimensions, is nearly laid, and the superstructure will be immediately commenced. A vacant corner has been left for the head stone of the building which, we understand, is soon to be laid with appropriate solemnities, though no specific day is fixed on. We would respectfully suggest the ensuing 4th of July, as combining more advantages for so imposing a solemnity than any other day.

Raleigh Register.

JOHN RANDLOPH, OF ROANOKE.—The best act of his life, and one that reflects the highest credit upon his benevolent feelings, that we have any account of, is, that he has provided for the emancipation of all his slaves. He has also made provision for such of them as are children, until they are able to take care of themselves—and for the aged and infirm during life.—*Moral Dai. Adv.*

From the Albany Argus of yesterday.

CANAL LOANS.—The proposals which were opened on Saturday by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, for the loan of $100,000 of 5 per cent. stock for the Chenango canal, redeemable after 1845; and $25,738 for the Chemung Canal, redeemable in 1850, exhibited the following offers, to wit:

For the Chenango Loan—Prime, Ward, King & Co. of New York, $115 51, for each $100 of stock.

John Townsend and H. Barstow, Albany, $113 for each $100 of stock.

For the Chenango Loan—Prime, Ward, King & Co. New York, $117 61 for each $100 of stock.

John Townsend and H. Barstow, Albany, $115 50 for each $100 of stock.

Both loans, amounting together to $125,738, were given to Prime Ward, King & Co. of New York. The aggregate premium on the two loans amounts to $20,016. The premium paid upon this stock is greater, it is believed, than has ever before been paid on stock which had only 12 to 17 years to run.

Yankee Speculation.—The Palmyra Sentinel states, that two canal boats recently passed that place, eastward, freighted with 250 barrels (25,000 dozen) *Eggs*, from Ohio. These valuable cargoes were owned by a speculator from "down east."

The last Anecdote.—"Who's that are Mr. *Scattering* that always gets a few votes at our town meetings," inquired an old lady a few days since of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper. "I don't know," said he, "nor I never did, though the People have been trying to elect him ever since I first began to vote.

Dedham Patriot.

Villanous.—Some black hearted villain or villains entered the stable attached to the Globe Inn, in this place, a few nights since, says the Hagerstown Free Press of Wednesday last, and poisoned a team of four horses belonging to Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, mail contractors. Mr. Beltzhoover, proprietor of the Globe, has offered a reward of fifty dollars for any information that may lead to the detection of the inhuman monsters.

The Washington Globe says—"There is little doubt that the Bank (U. S. Bank) has contributed to support the Southern Nullifiers at home, by its secret service fund"!!! We have often thought that the Globe had reached its aphelion from truth—but as often been convinced of our mistake, by its *stretching* centrifugally yet farther into the immensity, "where existence still sleeps in the wide abyss of *im*possibility." What say the President and Directors of the Charleston Branch to the assertion of the Executive organ?—*Ch. Mercury.*

The great Grapevine.—Our friend Willis, of Oxford, Eastern Shore of Maryland, has furnished us with the following certificate of the number of bunches of grapes now on his great grapevine. It will be recollected that we have several times published the number borne by this vine heretofore; in 1831 we believe it was twenty-five thousand bunches, or upwards. The number this year exceeds any thing we ever before heard of, and we doubt whether a parallel can be found for it.—*Am. Farm.*

Oxford, May 6, 1833.

We hereby certify that we have counted the bunches of grapes this day that are on John Willis's grapevine, in his yard, of seven year's growth, as accurately as we could, and have made allowance for good count. We find on it fifty-four thousand four hundred and ninety bunches, besides many more young bunches appear to be coming out; and we are fully of opinion we have, by the rule we went by, allowed at least three thousand for good count, that are already in sight. No young growth that had not more than two bunches on it was counted; and we think at least one third or more are double bunches, and are counted as single.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL,
RICHARD MARKLAND.

Punishment for Children.—Never let a child be punished for any action which he does not *know* to be a fault. Never let the punishment be calculated to *degrade* him in the views of others, for it will then infallibly harden his heart. Never let a child be *punished* till he has offended in the same way the third time. Never punish him without being sure he has committed the fault in question. And let the punishment you intend to inflict be well considered, and when the proper occasion comes, rigorously inflicted.—*Christian's Penn. Magazine.*

A Connecticut Jonathan in taking a walk with his *dearest*, came to a toll bridge, when he, as honestly as he was wont to be, said after paying his toll, (which was one cent,) "Come Suke, you must pay your own toll, for jist as like as not I shant have you after all."

A land tortoise was lately met with on the plantation of Mr. J. A. Beyer, in Amity township, Berks county, Pa. having engraved upon its shell roof, "G. Lorah, A. D. 1771." Mr. B. immediately recognized it as the one he had seen thirty-one years ago, and it has been seen for almost every year since by some one of the family.

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Hill, Bladen County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Brobston, Mr. BARTRAM ROBESON to Miss ANN MARIA J., daughter of Matthew Byrne, Esq.

In Washington City, on the 30th ult. Mr. CHARLES R. RAMSAY, Editor of the "North Carolina Constitutionalist," to Miss CAROLINE H. ASHTON, daughter of Col. Henry Ashton, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

In Sampson County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Alex. McIver, PATRICK MURPHY, Esq. to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. William Faison.

DIED,

In Newbern on the 4th inst., in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. NANCY MASON, of Adam's Creek, Craven County, mother of the Rev. Thomas Mason, now of N. York, who was the first white Stationed Preacher of the Methodist Church in Fayetteville.

At his residence, in the County of Duplin, on Friday the 17th ult. in the 71st year of his age, the Rev'd SAMUEL STANFORD, late Pastor of the Presbyterian church of the Grove. Mr. Stanford, in early life, was actively engaged in the service of his country. He was a revolutionary soldier, and appeared in action at the Battle of the Eutaw Springs. Not long after the close of the war, he devoted himself to the Ministry of the gospel, in the exercise of which, he has continued for about 40 years. His talents, as a preacher, were respectable. The matter of his Sermons, was, for the most part, solid, instructive, and Evangelical; and his address, in the pulpit, always animated and popular. For the last few years of his life, his health had been declining. It is stated by the Rev. Alexander McIver, who visited him in his last illness, that his dying exercises were marked with that tranquility that might be expected from one, whose humble confidence in the merits of a merciful Redeemer was such as to disarm death of all its terrors.—[*Communicated.*

In New York, on the 1st inst. OLIVER WOLCOTT, in the 74th year of his age. He was the son of the Oliver Wolcott who signed the Declaration of Independence, and himself took an active part in the defence of his country during the war of the Revolution. During President Washington's Administration, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. More recently he has been for ten years Governor of his native State Connecticut.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to June 5.

Brigs Damon from New York, Samaritan from Philadelphia, Leopard from New York, Hercules from do., Phebe from Providence, Only Son from do., Fisher from New York. Schooners Pelican from Philadelphia, Laura from New York, Hiram from New Bedford, Catharine from Gloucester, (Mass.) Nile from Boston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼ a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15.—Cotton, new, 10½ a 11½. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9⅛; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾.

☞ **The Managers of the School** of Industry, grateful for the interest which has been always extended towards this institution, feel pleasure in informing its friends and the community, that the inmates of the school are now fully competent by their own exertions to contribute largely towards their support, if employment could be afforded them. In furtherance of this object, the managers take the liberty of requesting the aid of all those who can assist in its promotion, by sending them work. They will gladly receive plain work of any description, and pledge themselves that it will be completed with neatness and despatch. In thus soliciting the patronage of the public, they feel assured of meeting an answering appeal in the laudable pride of honest independence that emanates from the best feelings of the heart.

JUNE 10, 1833.

To the Citizens of Richmond County.

GENTLEMEN:—Suffer me to announce through the columns of the newspapers, that I must decline a poll to represent you in the Senate of the approaching Legislature. In coming to this determination, permit me to say, that it would at all times afford me a pleasure in becoming your representative, but at present, it would be attended by such a sacrifice of my personal concerns, as forbids my being considered a candidate for your suffrages.

Accept of assurances of my best wishes,

W. F. LEAK.

Notice.

THE Subscribers, a committee appointed by the Fayetteville Engine Company, No 2, for the erecting of an Engine House, will receive proposals for building the same.—A plan of the building will be left with Mr. George W. Hutton, at the store of Hall & Johnson, where persons desirous of making a contract can call and see the same.

JEREMIAH KYLE,
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Building Committee F. E. Co. No. 2.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1833.

Valuable Property AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, the

TWO STORES

On Market Square, at present occupied by P. Dailey and N. McKinnon. Also, all the Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

One Carriage and Harness,

HORSES, COWS, &c. &c.

Belonging to the Estate of David Smith, deceased. By order of the Administrator.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. *Auct's.*

Fayetteville, *June 5.* 36-2w.

ALSO, at the same time and place, PEW No. 25, in the Episcopal Church.

☞ The above sale is postponed to *Tuesday, the 25th inst.*

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

RANAWAY

ON the 5th instant, from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, a negro man named

DANIEL,

Aged about 33 years, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably spare made, large mouth, a tooth out of the left upper jaw, which shows quite plain on opening his mouth, talks quite large, rather polite, wears his pantaloons large at the bottom. He was purchased of Malcom Buie of Moore County, in 1827, to whose neighborhood he has probably gone. He sometimes goes by the name of Daniel Buie. Whoever will take up said negro and return him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

CONSTANT JOHNSON.

June 10, 1833. 26tf.

TOLLS!

THE Proprietors of all Boats plying on the river Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, are hereby required to pay the Tolls due the Cape Fear Navigation Company, promptly, on the completion of each trip,—on failure, the provisions of the charter will be enforced.

GEO. McNEILL, *Collector Tolls.*

June 8, 1833. 26-2w.

Sunday School Depository.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Sunday School Books,

Comprising a few copies of nearly every work issued by the American Sunday School Union, which will be sold very low. Orders from Sunday Schools thankfully received.

E. J. HALE.

June 10, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

ASMODEUS at large, by Bulwar; Robber of the Rhine; Journal of a Nobleman; Sicilian; Book of the 101; German Prince; Quakerism *not* Christianity; Christian Example; Life of John Jay; Pencil Sketches; Gleanings in Natural History; Indian Traits; Mrs. Morrell's Voyages; with a large supply of *School Books, Blank Books, Paper*, &c. received by

E. J. HALE.

June 10, 1833.

For Liverpool.

THE *new* and substantial ship ELIZA & SUSAN, Capt *John Huntington*, intended as a regular trader between this port and Liverpool, if encouraged by freights out and orders for merchandise from England back again.

This vessel was recently built here by Mr. John K. Mac Ilhenny, at great expense and of first rate materials, live oak and cedar timbers, being thoroughly copper fastened; her burthen 316 tons, and the whole workmanship second to none in this country. The riggers are now employed to finish her and it is intended that she shall be put in complete order as speedily as circumstances permit.

Naval Stores or other heavy goods will be taken in the lower hold and 4 to 500 bales of Cotton between decks, and will be ready to receive heavy cargo about the 15th inst. For such a vessel her draught of water will be easy and well suited *to this river*, 12 to 12½ feet with Cotton between decks, and consequently more despatch.

Should a suitable freight for Liverpool not offer seasonably, the ship will make a trip to New York or elsewhere, coastwise, taking such freight as will permit her to go out over *New Inlet* Bar.

For particulars and terms please apply to

ROBERT W BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.

June 3d, 1833. 126 3w.

EDUCATION.

A School has been recently commenced at the Haywood Academy, in which will be taught all the branches preparatory to a Collegiate course. The patronage of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited Price of tuition will be $12½ per session. Board can be had in respectable families for 6 dollars per month. The morals and general deportment of the boys that may be sent to this institution will be strictly attended to.

LEMUEL MURRAY.

Haywood, N C., June 1, 1833. 36-3w.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SAYINGS FOR FARMERS.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

He that lives upon hope will die fainting —industry need not wish.

There are no gains without pains.

At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.

Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell or keep.

One *to-day* is worth two *to-morrows*.

Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

If you would be rich, think of saving as well as getting.

What maintains one vice would train up two children.

Beware of *little* expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

Lying rides on debt's back.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

For age and want save what you may,
No morning's sun lasts the whole day.

If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

The Pacha of Egypt.—The present enterprising Pacha of Egypt, like all men who have succeeded in accomplishing great designs, is remarkably attentive to have his orders executed rapidly, no matter about what. An amusing instance of this activity occurred a few years ago. Having observed one of the European visiters wearing shoes, such as are usually worn in this country, and tied in a military fashion, he borrowed them as a pattern, and in less than twelve hours, a dozen pairs were ready; these were despatched instantly to Cairo, with a peremptory order, that 40,000 pairs should be ready in a month. All the shoemakers in Cairo were instantly set to work, and the order completed in due time.

Frog-Eating.—We copy the following from the Baltimore Gazette:

We perceive from an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper, that the good people of that city—the modern Athenians—have taken to eating *frogs!* It can hardly be necessity which has driven them to this whimsical expedient for satisfying hunger. It is the progress of refinement. But whatever it be, it must be comfortable to them to think that the late seasonable spell of weather has put the marshes around Philadelphia in fine order for frog-hunting. The little oddities are no doubt hopping about in large quantities. This sort of diet may improve the dancing of the Philadelphia belles and beaux, but it must spoil their voices for singing.

If they are made into pies, we may parody the nursery song and say

"Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty bull-frogs baked in a pie;
When the pie was opened the frogs began to croak,
Wasn't that a pretty mess for Philadelphia folk!"

Or perhaps the following original verses would answer better for the purpose of being set to music, by some of those composers who are able to imitate all kinds of noises, from the rattling of thunder to the *blood-an-owns* and croak of a bull-frog:

Philadelphians fam'd for feasts, from forms fastidious free,
Fancy frisky frogs, fine fare for feeding festively—
If the frogs bak'd in a pie, when it was op'd, should croak,
Food and fright and fun 'twould furnish Philadelphia folk.

Laconics.—Fortune is painted blind, that she may not blush to behold the fools who belong to her.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a sweep passes uninterruptedly through a crowd.

Fanatics think men like bulls—they must be baited to madness ere they are in a fit condition to die.

Some connoisseurs would give a hundred pounds for the painted head of a beggar, who would threaten the living mendicant with the stocks.

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid getting in debt. It is giving to gnats the fangs of vipers.

Fame is represented bearing a trumpet. Would not the picture be truer, were she to hold a handful of dust?

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp excellence.

At a late session of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in Barnstable district, the Nantucket Enquirer gives the following account of two of the suits:

"There was a suit, Town of Barnstable *vs.* Richard Derrick and wife, for picking ten bushels of cranberries on Sandy Neck. Verdict for Plaintiffs—damages *ten cents!* Rather a tart verdict. In another case, involving a question of title to certain pasture lots, a verdict *five cents* damages was rendered in favor of one of the parties—no matter which.—Glorious litigation!"

Anecdote.—A few days since, a little ragged urchin was sent by a mechanic to collect a small bill which had but just become due. He began in the usual way, but becoming more and more importunate, at length the gentleman's patience being exhausted, he said to him, "You need not dun me so sharply, I am not going to run away at present." "I don't suppose you are," said the lad, scratching his head—"*but my master is, and he wants the money*"

Nash. Gaz.

A Nobleman's advice to his Daughters.

At 18 years of age, marry your superiors, at 20 your equals, and at 25 any body that *will have you*.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c. *viz.*

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also*,
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article, and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations —His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of *Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.*,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c, Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Lumber.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.

M. McGARY.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received & q Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard incannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.

For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §-8tf.§

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1. 1833. (15tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty, Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

St. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME, Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

Decemher 10, 1832.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by

HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Baggin, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. §3-tf.§

New Spring G

THE Subscribers are this day re their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry
Ready Made CLOT
HARDWARE & CU
HATS and SHO

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, S of all descriptions, &c. &c., the wh expected in a few days, and which more general assortment than ever at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock tention of Dealers generally, the been made this Spring, much mo having been selected with care terms, they flatter themselves they to offer inducements making it wo of their friends and the public gene they invite their attention.

HALL &

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MO 25,000 lbs. prime green C 300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Ir
Iron, brass and steel W
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general as ry article in the Grocery Line.

HALL &

April 21, 1833. N. M

NEW GOOD

P. MALLETT has just rece
& WINTER GOO

part of

Super & common Cloths, Cass
Domestic Sheetings and Shirti
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of pattern
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkfs
Fancy palmerine and ganze do.
A general assortment of Drilling
White, buff, and fancy Mersellis
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chain
A good assortment of stock, plow and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard
Knives and Forks, and pock
A general assortment of Carpe
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinn
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c
Nov. 20.

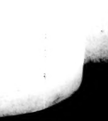
New Goo

THE Subscriber informs the receiving a large stock of DRY description, which is offered to duced prices; having been be York package sales, they Merchants from the country examine them. Among the black, olive, brown, bottle Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, *Princettas*, skins, Bangup Cords, French Cotton, a great variety of fancy 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar conet and Book Muslins, Swiss lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens Cambrics, and Linen Cambric rish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper seilles and other Vestings, merino square and long Shawls stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpeting

SILKS

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews pink and green Florences, rich ture and belt Ribbons, fancy and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmetto Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanas &c. &c., together with many other ous to enumerate.

April 24, 1832.



REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. D

HAS removed to the New Brick East side of Green-street, Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & for sale on reasonable terms, for credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MED
Shop Furniture, Surg ments,
Paints, Oils, and Dy Hatters' Materi Perfumery, &

October 15th, 1832.

Just Receiv

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon,

CASWE

July 10.

Factorage and Co BUSINESS

THE Subscriber having commen siness, solicits a share of pa of Produce received and sold or directed. Goods and Merchandize warded, together with all other ing to a general Commission Age

DA

Wilmington, N. C. Sept.